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The arrangement is comprehensive and convenient. It gives the titles and brief abstracts of articles and works under the following heads: 1. History of zoölogy and comparative anatomy, biographies, necrology for 1881; 2. Literature of zoölogy and comparative anatomy; 3. General principles—nomenclature; 4. Handbooks, atlases and other literary aids; 5. Means of research and observation, including microscopy and microscopic apparatus, section-cutting, staining, etc., and histological work; zoölogical gardens, aquaria, zoölogical stations, dredging, etc.; 6. Zoögeography, faunæ; 7. Theories of descent and phylogenies; 8. Biology in general; 9. General ontogeny, egg-fertilization, sexes; 10. Special groups of animals, beginning with protozoa and ending with vertebrates.

Comparing the British Zoölogical Record with the present one, we find, under Spongiæ, that the former gives the titles of eighteen works and papers, while the German Record has forty-two. The British Record does not mention the writings of M. Braun, R. O. Cunningham, J. W. Dawson, W. Dybowski, A. Giard, C. W. Gümpel, T. Mayer, C. Mereschkowsky, P. Pavesi, W. J. Sollas, Wallich, E. P. Wright, as well as some by Sollas, Carter and Walcott. Hence, as regards the literature of Sponges the student would find the English Record imperfect. The English Record, in some departments, enumerates palæontological papers, in others not; thus, under Brachiopoda only two papers, one by Dall and the other by Oehlert are enumerated, while the German list of titles numbers twenty-three. Under Echinodermata the German Record gives eighty-two titles; the English Record has twenty-nine, palæontological papers not being mentioned; but papers on living Echinoderms are mentioned in one which are not referred to in the other Record; so with the Vermes, Crustacea, Myriopoda, Arachnida and Insecta. Thus, there are important omissions in each Record. The moral of this is that every zoölogist should send copies of his papers and works to the respective editors of each Record, so as to render them more perfect; meanwhile the student needs both works.

REVISED EDITION OF LECONTE'S GEOLOGY.¹—The valuable features of this work, and which have given it wide usefulness and popularity, is the simple, compact and agreeable style in which the subject is presented. For the general reader also the book is well proportioned, as the general bearings of the subject upon biological problems, the antiquity of man, the evolution of our continent and of the assemblages of life which have successively peopled its surface are clearly indicated. It is designed and adapted rather for the beginner or general reader than for the field geologist or advanced student.

¹*Elements of Geology*: A Text-book for Colleges and for the General Reader. By Joseph Le Conte. Revised and enlarged edition. New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1882. 8vo, pp. 633.

The revisions and additions bring the work down to the present date. In dynamical geology, Croll's and Thompson's theories of glacier motion have been added. In the part on structural geology the chapter on igneous rocks has been entirely rewritten and greatly enlarged. Under vertebrate palæontology the author has failed to notice the greater number of modern additions to the science, and has apparently confined himself to but one source of information, and that not the best. He says "I have added the most important results of the investigations of King in regard to the tertiary and quaternary lakes of the Rocky Mountain region; and of Chamberlain, Upham and others, in regard to the ice-sheet moraine. I have also given somewhat fully Croll's theory of the climate of the glacial epoch, and Wallace's modification of the same. These changes have involved the addition of many new figures." Among them is a wood-cut of the Berlin Archæopteryx.

We meet with the following statement on p. 324, which needs revision at the present date. "According to Agassiz, we know more of the development of trilobites than of any living Crustacean." On p. 399, in enumerating the Crustacean fauna of the Carboniferous, the discovery, a few years ago in Belgium, of a genuine crab (*Brachypyge carbonis*, Woodward) is overlooked. The discovery by Mr. Whitfield of a genuine Devonian shrimp (*Palæopalæmon newberryi* Whitf.) was also worthy of mention. Under the head of theories of coral reefs reference might have been made to Semper's and also to Mosely's theories.

ZITTEL'S HAND-BOOK OF PALÆONTOLOGY.¹—As we have stated in noticing the earlier parts of this work, it is the most comprehensive, compact and valuable manual of the subject to be had, and has sufficiently frequent references to and figures of American fossils. This part embraces the univalves or Cephalophora, for which the author prefers the name Glossophora. Whatever we call them, this will prove one of the most useful parts of this important work, which we are purchasing for our own use, and find so thoroughly well prepared and illustrated that we earnestly recommend it to our readers as an indispensable book of reference. The wood-cuts are excellent.

DAVIS' GLACIAL EROSION.²—This is a very readable and convenient summary of the opinions of geologists as to the actual effects of glaciers in remolding the earth's surface. It would appear that this department of geology is peculiarly inexact as a

¹*Handbuch der Palæontologie.* Herausgegeben von KARL A. ZITTEL. I Band. 2 Abtheilung, II Lieferung mit 265 original-holzschnitten. Preis marks 7. München u. Leipzig, 1882. 8vo. R. OLDENBOURG.

²*Glacial Erosion.* By W. M. DAVIS. Read before the Boston Society of Natural History, etc. Boston, 1882. 8vo., pp. 37.